OF THE BRITISH MAIL STRAMSHIP AFRICA STATE OF THE COTTON MARKET. THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL COMPLETE THE PROGRESS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The Detention of Kossuth in Turkey, die., die., die. The British steamship Africa, Capt. Ryric, ar

rived at her wharf at half-past nine o'clock yester-day morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday afternoon the 10th inst., at half past four o'clock. She has, therefore, made the passage in ten days

Among the passengers in the Africa is the new

French minister.

The Duke of Saldanha has been named President of the Council of Ministers by the Queen of Portu-This news has arrived by electric telegraph, we learn from Madrid, that the government, on

the 1st instant, despatched a courier to Lishon with new instructions for the Spanish Minister, with reference to the success of Saldanha's insur-

One of the Madrid papers announces that Count de Thomar has been accredited Minister Plenipo-lentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at the Spanish

We learn that the Spanish government is active by negetiating with France for the adjustment of line of boundary between the two countries along the Pyrenean frontier.

From Naples the accounts state that the claims for indemnity for the damage done to various nations ,in consequence of the war in Sicily, have been brought ton satisfactory arrangement by the mixed There was to have been an smease in Paris on the

4th, but, like many other predicted events, it did not come off-perhaps to the great disappointment of an interested party or two. The people had prepared for a file, not for a fight; and although the weather, as with weather, as with ourselves, was unfavorable, they contrived to be merry.

M. de Cirardin has made, and persists in the as

sertion, that General Changarnier proposed to invade England with 12,000 men, and now states that the General sent in a written proposition to Ledru Rollin to the same effect. Girardin's partitant say he has the same in his possession. The charge has not yet been denied.

According to Hamburg letters, measures of con-

eiffation are being taken by the Danish cabinet. The opening of the Frankfort lifet has been post-

pened from the 12th to the 15th inst.

The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia are, it is said, to meet at Warsaw during the present menth.

Prince Schwarzenberg is to leave Vienna for Dresden on the 12th inst.

The Hellspont, at Plymouth, left the Cape of Good Hope on the 4th ultime. There had been some fighting, but not very serious. Some of the Cape Mounted Rifles are said to have gone over to The influx of visitors to the Great Exhibition

continued unabated. Ten thousand dollars per Sem are taken in entrance fees.
The market for American State. Stocks remains

unaltered. Prices were as follows:-

unaltered. Prices were as follows:—
United States Five per Cent Bonds, 1852. 62 a
Six per Cent Bonds, 1862. 105 a
Six per Cent Bonds, 1868. 111 a
Six per Cent Stock, 1867-68. 107 a
Bew York State Five per Cent Stock, 1855. 60 a
Five per Cent Stock, 1855. 60 a
N. York City Five per Cent Stock, 1858-60. 25 a
Botton City Five per Cent Bonds, 1858-62. 22 a
Pennsylvania Five per Cent Stock. 825 a
Ohio Six per Cent. Stock, 1875. 104 a
Marsachusetts Five per Cet (St. Bds. 1868) 105 a
Maryland Five per Cet (St. Bds. 1868) 105 a
Maryland Five per Cet (St. Bds. 1868) . 105 a
Landa Six per Cent Bonds, 1874. 107 a
In the British House of Commons, Mr.
Lev brought forward his motion for a

ley brought forward his motion for a repea of the malt tax. He said the effect of the tax was to increase the price of beer to the poor man, who had to pay five hundred per cent upon his beer, and this had the effect of diminishing the consumption. The House then divided, when the numbers were, for the motion, 122; against it, 258—majority against the motion, 136.

Mr. Hume moved for a select committee to inquire whether the mode of assessing and levying the in-Some discussion then took place, and the motion was agreed to. The other orders of the day were shen agreed to, and the House adjourned.

The Great Western, steamer, arrived at Southampton on the 7th instant, with S39,317 dollars in specie, 40,000 of which are on account of Mexican dividends. Among the passengers was M. Payno-Charge d'Affaires from Mexico, who has instruc tions to arrange certain important affairs with the Mexican bondholders. He has a certificate from the Mexican treasury of 2,500,000 dollars. The Mexican government is about to apply to the cham-ber for authority to negotiate a loan of 6,000,000 dollars.

An old Polish soldier, who died a few days since in the Hospital of Invalides, in Paris, had reached his 127th year.

The Scheldt threatens inundation along the whole line of valley, 25 leagues in length, between Tourmay and Ghent.

A curious meteorological phenomenon has just taken place at Lardabourg, in Calabria. A luminous meteor was perceived to fall on a barn, which it set on fire.

Mr. Peto, Mr. Bransey, and Mr. J. L. Ricardo, have got the contract for the first railway undertaken in Norway. It is to run from Lake Meyson to Christians. It is expected to be opened in May, 1862.

Christians. It is expected to be opened in May, 1853.

The Presherg Gazeite publishes a letter from Vienns of the 28th ult., etating that the Emperor of Austria has, for some time past, cahibited symptoms of pulmonary confumption.

Cance, in Pledmont, was, an the 28th ult., visited by a cloud of butterfiles of various colors. They are upposed to have been gathered together by whiriting in Africa, and to have been driven over the large by the same agency.

A fine screw steamship will be hunched in June from a building yard on the Clyde. She is intended to trade between Liverpool and the United States, and is the largest, with one exception, ever built in Great Britain for the marchant service. She is a three decker, 273 feet in longth on the spir dock and 250 feet over all; beam 37 feet 3 inches—and measures upwards of 2,100 tons. She will be prepelled by two engines of about 450 horse power.

The case of Mr. Proc Sombre was brought before the Equity Court on Wednesday. It appears that, since the last hearing, with 48,000 a year at his disposal, he has been on the continent, associating with loose women, drinking to excess, gambling.

possel, he has been on the continent, associating with loose women, drinking to excess, gambling, and quarrelling with hotel keepers and their servants. A further medies! examination into his state of mind was ordered.

Losners, May 9, 1851-The Revolutionary Aspect in Europe—The English Concest. The Value of the Great Exhibition to John Bult - Americans in London, Sec. Sec.

This steamer will not bring you may important news. Little more is known about the revolution in Portugal, save that which gives no new aspect to the affair. The French celebration on the 4th sectant you will have heard of by the Franklin. As it produced no emerc, and resulted in to change of political plane, it goes, of course, to strengthen ahs dominant party. Louis Napoleon sits family, yet, in spite of all prognostications; and, for aught one can see, his chances for the future are quite equal to those of the strongest savereign in Europe, not even excepting her Majesty Queen Victoria.

It is amusing to see how the Times loses no op pertunity to insist upon it that England has an impregnable government. Whether it be the remarks of the New York Harabl about the socialist migration to Engined, or the fears expressed by the Royal Commissioners of the Industrial Exhibit

tion that a public and state opening would be unsafe to the Queen, or the Revolution in Portugal, or the 4th of May in France. Even the Times seizes upon the text, and preaches its sermon of stability in the United Kingdom. Of all the lessons, said one of its harangues a day or two ago; of all the lessons in science or art which may be derived from the marvels of the Crystal Palace, and its multifarious contents, we venture to affirm that the most important for the welfare of mankind are those political and social principles which have alone rendered the creation of such a building possible. In the mighty multitude which has gathered itself together in and around Hyde Park every day since last Thursday, free for every purpose which man can desire within the circle of the laws, there has been no vestige of political feeling, still less of political discontent. All this sounds well, and to an observer at a distance it may seem all verity; but there were thousands who would not go near Hyde Park on the day of the opening—in doubt what might be the reception of the Queen—and there are tens of thousands now in London who feel that it needs only a spark to kindle the materials of discontent among the masses into a flame, the like of which England never saw.

Yesterday the prices of admission to the Exhibition fell from £1 to 5s., and, in consequence, the receipts at the doors rose from £500 to £1,600. The sale of season tickets also, to use the language of the stock exchange, continued active, so that the total receipts of the commission through the day considerably exceeded £2,000. The financial suecess of the Exhibition now promises to be far beyond what its most sanguine friends had expected, and it is now sure, not only that the enterprise will pay, but that it will give the whole building, with all its immense outlay of cost, as a free present to the British people. John Bull may be slow in his inovenients, too slew oftentimes for us of supple limbs and younger years, but he has a shrewd head for calculation. It tion that a public and state opening would be unsafe to the Queen, or the Revolution

add all the new ideas that will be evoked to improve machinery and lesson labor, and advance the value of capital—and then tell me who shall sum up the benefit that England to gain from this landastrial Exhibition?

It is the owait of this morning, at the Crystal Palace, that the celebrated Amazon group, by M. Kies, has been purchased by an American party, and is to be taken to the United States for exhibition. The Queen, it seems, was among the bidders for the beautiful group, and the Duke of Devonshire, also, but both fell back before the seal of our countrymen. I hope this is true, for neither in this exhibition, nor in Europe, is there a piece of statuary that can compare with it. The tiger has just suring upon the horse, and has fastered upon his chest and neck with merelless ferocity. The horse, in his agony, is rearing and plunging, in the vain endeavor to release himself from his destroyer. These two points alone, the anatonical correctness of both the stoed and the tiger, and the fine contrast into which they bring the muscular power of both, would immortalize the artist. But above those, in all that displays the genius of the one who conceived the whole idea, is the figure, attitude, carriage, manner and developement of the rider. To the finest conception of limbs and arose, and bust and figure, there is added such a face of exquisite beauty in cool, determined revenge, as I nover saw. No description can give you any idea of its wonderful artistic power. I only hope that the report is true, and that the people of our country may have the opportunity of seeing this conference of the rider. To the finest conception of limbs and arose, and they would be a fine of exquisite beauty in cool, determined revenge, as I nover saw. No description can give you any idea of its wonderful artistic power. I only hope that the report is true, and that the people of our country may have the opportunity of seeing this conference of modern sculpture.

Mr. Bowler, of Cincinnati, who arrived here by the last steamer, was s

of the visitor wander, it is refreshing to see the mational fellowship that exists among the contributions and citizens of the United States. A meeting it daily held at 2 o'clock in front of the office of our Commissioner; of which Col. Kimmall, of Maryland, has been constituted President, and Horaco Greeley, Scoretary—to consider upon such subjects as would be likely to interest and aid them. A large register is also kept in the Commissioner's Office, in which every American is expected to record his name, place of residence at home, and address in London. The number of our citizens here is already very large, and every steamer that arrives adds a fresh quots to the unprecedented crowd from the Union. Everybody here calls us American, as if we held the whole continent. A Mexicau, a Canadian, a Central American, or a South American, is known as such by the specific appellation, but a United States citizen alone takes the generic term of American. Complimentary as this may some national designation peculiarly our own, at all events until the whole boundless continent is ours.

With all our numbers, however, it has been with tional fellowship that exists a

With all our numbers, however, it has been with great difficulty that the twenty-one jurors of awards, allotted as the share of the United States, have been selected. Not that there was any aversion on the part of our people to necept so honorable a position—for to be associated with the first scientific men in for to be associated with the first scientiae men in all Europe is certainly no undestrable distinction—but that it was felt that there ought, for the honor of our country, to be some individual adaptation to the places to be given. I believe the matter has been finally disposed of to-day, by appointing Mr. torceley, as President; Col. B. P. Johnson, of New York, on agriculture: and Messes. Erady, of New York, Sumner, Webber, Hayward, and Beche, of Mass. Judge Duncan, of Virginia, L. C. Duncan, of La. Col. Kimmall, of Md., Dr. Chadbourne, of N. H. Ashbell Smith, of Texas, O. McDaniel, of N. J. Asa Whitney, Geo. Catlin, Rev. Dr. Choubes, &c., upon the list. The Exhibition is now at last fairly in harness, and every eye is fastened upon the goal.

now at last fairly in largest, and every eye is fastened upon the goal.

The French Republic.

Advices from Paris are of the 5th inst. Letters of the 6th give the following intelligence:

The following statement in La Presse of this day, guaranteed as it is by the signature of M. Emile de Girardin, is see extraordinary that I cannot refrain from giving it:

The flat contradiction, says M. Girardin given by M. de Perigay to General Changaraler (on the subject of the emireration between these two personage, as noticed in one or two of my late lotters), and the unaccountable silence preserved by the ex-Commandant-in Chief of the Army of General Changaraler render important and opportune the publication of Paris, render important and opportune the publication of two facts hitherto unknown. In first of these facis test place in the month of March. 1848. The scene passed in the Ministry of the Interior, and in the cabinat of Learn Emilia, then a member of the Provisional Government, and Ministry of the Interior. General Changaraler entered, and proposed to M. Ledra Boilin, that if 12000 smass were given him, with the libertly of maxing his own selections, he would land them In England, revolutioning the whole of Great Britain, and came to be proclaimed there the same form of government as in France—that is, the republic.

The second fact took place after the first. The second mated in Algiers, on the 17th of Jame. 1848. General Changarnier was time Government eigenest of Algeria. He pianufed a preclamation to the steel—The Commond Changarnier was first Government eigenest of MM. Arage, Garciler-Pages, Marie, Lamartine, and Ledra-Rellin, has relieved. It is replaced by norther Commission of Executive Covernment, etaposed of MM. Arage, Garciler-Pages, Marie, Lamartine, and Ledra-Rellin, has relieved. It he replaced by norther Commission of Liver graphs despatch? When, on the 18th of June, 1818, was Minister of War I. That person was General Changarnier, Governer General in Algeria, this telegraphic despatch? We who, on

were that he might be more at liberty to take the places of MM. Lamartine and Ledru-Rollin, and he reproduces the evidence of M. Trouvé Chauvel, Prefect of Police, M. Armand Marrast, Colonel Rebeillot, of the gendarmere, M. Francis Arage, M. Garnisr Pagès, M. Lamartine, and M. Ledru-Rollin, as to the repeated disregard of the orders of the government to put Paris in a state of defence, and the insufficiency of the troops employed against the insurgents. M. Girardin thus concludes:—"No one in France, or in Europe, has now any doubt that if General Cavaignae wished, he could have prevented the bloody drams of four days which had for its denoument three months of martial law, and the transportation, without trial, of 11,000 Frenchmen. But what remained unknown is the telegraphic despatch transmitted from Paris on the 15th of June, and placarded at Algiers on the 18th. This despatch throws a new light on the events of June, 1848, and implies an understanding between Gen. Cavaignae and Gen. Changarnier—an understanding which, if it existed, would constitute a fact of the greatest gravity. Now, how will Gen. Changarnier explain that plot, which is established to all appearances? Will General Changarnier also deny the other fact—namely, that he proposed to M. Ledru-Rollin, in March, 1848, to effect a landing in England, and to proclaim there the Republic? He who does not say a word admits the fact.

We shall see whether General Changarnier will be as silent this time as he has been when so fiatly contraddicted by M. de Persigny. People are impatiently awaiting the comments of the journal that passes as the General's organ.

The officers of the 7th battalion of artillery dined with the President of the Republic, yesterday, at the palace of the Elysée. To morrow the officers of the Republican Guard are to dine with the President of the Republic, yesterday, at the palace of the Elysée. To morrow the officers of the Republican Guard are to dine with the President of the Republican with good theer.

Pertugal.

Our advices

oyalty.
It was hoped the crisis would pass without any

graphic despatch to the Queen, assuring her of his ioyalty.

It was hoped the crisis would pass without any popular movement.

[From the Lendon Times, May 10.]

The course which the Queen of Portugal has been induced to adopt in the present critical state of affairs in her dominions, will have very important consequences on the welfare of her Majesty's subjects and the stability of her throne; and, as we anticipated upon the first outbreak of this insurrection, the Court has thrown itself upon Marshall Saldanha, and left it to him to settle, as minister, the embroglio, which he commenced by taking uparms.

Such, however, was not the impression of the Queen at first, when her Majesty was constrained to accept the Count de Thomar's resignation on the eve of his flight, and when the letters from the King's headquarters urged the necessity of an extensive change. Donna Maria showed a strong disposition to summon to office men already connected with the Cabral government, and who might have served to bring back the leader of that party when the storm had blown over. The name of Viscount de Castro figured in all the combinations which were discussed at the palace, though that personage had betrayed Saldanha's last cabinet, to which he belonged: and upon his refusal, the Duke of Terceira was summoned to patch up the administration that had fallen. It was observed, at the same time, that Costa Cabral was only conveyed by the Montrose to the neighboring Spanish port of Vigo, and it was rumored in Lisbon, we believe without foundation, that a Spanish corps d'armée was already forming at Tuy, on the Minho, not far below the Portuguese border fortress of Valencia. To all those intrigues and preparations Marshal Saldanha gave, however, a peremptory veto, in the shape of a declaration, not couched in sufficiently intelligible terms, that he had not drawn his sword to assist any solution which might end in bringing the Count de Thomar sooner or later back to power, and the result shows that he alone is master of the situation

THE FINANCES OF THE EMPIRE—THE RING OF GREECE
—THE RUNGARIAN GENERALS—AFFAIRS IN TUSCANY.
The public looks forward to the new financial ordinances with intense anxiety and impatience. No one has the faintest idea of what is likely to take place; but oracular sentences, which have fallen from the lips of one or two of the Ministers, have convinced the nation that some energetic measures may be expected. As I led you to expect in my letter of the 27th alt., the fears expressed by the Lioyf that one third of the taxes would be levied in silver, are totally unfounded. The Oct. Correspondence has since set the mind of the public at rest on this point. At length Faron Krauss has been induced to take some additional clerks into his department. From motives of economy, he nearly worked himself and his assistants to death; his object, to use his own words, was to keep down the expenses of his department, and he probably succeeded in saving the State a few thousand florins. This may justly be called the "the penny wise and pound foolish system," for not only was public business unnecessarily retarded, but the country was losing millions of florins by the depreciation of the currency, while the Finance Minister was saving the salaries of some half-dozen councillors of sections.

The King of Greece arrived here everteday after-

THE PETENTION OF ROSSUTH—THE TRIUMPH OF RUS-SIAN OVER EROLISH DIFLOMACY. Advices from Constantinople are to the 15th ult.

Ristors that date says:—

Rist with a feeling of shame and dissalisfaction that I write this letter—the English policy has been defeated again by M. Titoff. The question of the liberation of Kossuth was transacted in a conference of the Grand Vider, Sir Standard and the presence of the Grand Vider, Sir Standard and an analysis of the Himparian refugees at liberty, as the last term of their detention has dapsed on the anniversary of their detention as dapsed on the anniversary of their detention has dapsed on the anniversary of their detention has dapsed on the anniversary of their detention has dapsed on the revolutionists, and the latina patriots. A visit of the Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein paid to Kossuth, and the presence of M. Revis, an Italian based at allude in order to give weight to their instanctions. Now, the Prince of Schleswig-Holstein is an accomplished and amiable man, who has no connection with the German democrats, but he is the man whose birthright to the duchies was put aside by the famous convention of July last, when the representatives of Russia and England declared in London that the integrity of the Danish realm prevails against all the treaties, and had virtually deprived the prince, who has no rights to the duchies. The Sutan, yielding to the views of Ma Titoff, rejected the propositions of Sir Stratford, and Kossuth remains therefore in prison for a couple of months more, as they say; but it is now just a year that all the diplomatists held the same language, that the detention of Kossuth was to last a couple of months more, as they say; but it is now just a year that all the prince, who has no rights in the diplomate language, till Kay, 1852, ippison will not despite the principle of months more, as they say; but it is now just a year that all the diplomatists held the same language, that the detention of Kossuth was to last a couple of months more, as they say; but it is now just a year the same particles have been presented by the same and the presented by the same and the

where the state of the control of th

(particularly the south side) there is comparatively little effected—that consequently the whole has, upon careful observation, an incomplete appearance; and towards the east end, occupied by the United States and Russia, a very bare and meagre aspect. Yet this will only serve to increase his astonishment at the immense magnitude of the building, since he can easily see, as he walks along, how much more there is in what is presented to his view than he can venture to hope to grapple with for a very long while. Beginning with the east end, he will observe, as already alluded to, the comparatively mengre appearance of the American division. They have taken about a dozen capacious compartments, and they have occupied them in a mercantile matter-of-fact kind of way, giving to them more the look of a display of goods for purchase than of articles of taste and art for exhibition. Thus there is a lamp stall, presenting some scores of lamps, all pretty much the same, and namy precisely the same, in pattern and in size; so of a shoe stall and a harness stall; and a pistol stall, and so forth. And all the interior arrangements of the compartments are of the same character; business-like, with rectangular regularity, and uninteresting uniformity, with a great deal of space unoccupied—seeming as if the goods were spread out to cover as much space as possible, rather than to present the most pleasing appearances. There are in these compartments hardly any which could be called works of art; but of articles of utility, there is certainly a great variety; and no doubt, upon inspection, a vast deal will be discovered of interest and value; but we are now taking only a general view, let it be remembered. We may remark, that in the galleries of these compartments, nothing seems forthcoming to fill them. They are in some degree relieved, however, at the back, by some splendid specimens of decorative printed paper hangings, some by English artists, as Horne and Scott, others by French, as Laurent and D'Almaine. Those decorations a

The United States have a large amount of space, in which each machine stands by itself, with a clear passage all round it. The greater number of these machines are for agricultural purposes, but we noticed several which belong to the classes of which we are now treating. Of these we would call attention to the caleric engine, on account of the excellence of the workmanship, and also on account of its being an attempt to obtain power from het air with less expenditure of fuel than that required for a steam engine. Although the engine cannot be worked in the exhibition, owing to the regulations adopted by the committee with regard to fire, we hope that some data, derived from experiment, will be published, as we understand that this engine embodies certain improvements on that constructed several years ago, in this country. Several presses and punching machines, on Dick's patent, are exhibited by the inventor. We also noticed a stone-dressing machine, lathe, power-loom, sawmill for cutting ship timber, and a grindstone, which was labelled "Presented to Lord Stauley"—which we presume to be a joke, although rather an obscure one. There are also a few carriages, one in particular which is remarkable for the lightness of its appearance. In the nave is placed a large lattice bridge, of wrought and cust from. The French machinery is rather crowded, while the space allotted to the United States is not nearly half falled; a portion of the latter, at the southeast corner of the building, has therefore been very properly transferred to France, while another portion at the northeast corner has been allotted to Belgium.

We must now close our cursory observations with ten.
The United States have a large amount of space, Belgium.

We must now close our cursory observations with

We must now close our cursory observations with the remark, that American Photography is highly commendable, but in other departments of opties the United States do not appear to shine. The most conspicuous object is what our countrymen beyond the border would call a "muckle great" miscroscope; but whether its excellence is commensurate with its magnitude we have not yet had the means of ascertaining.

In the various foreign and colonial sections, numerous mineralogical and metallurgical specimens will be found. Canada sends various samples of her iron and copper ores, besides minerals containing silver to the amount of about 3½ per cent. There is also a case containing native gold, obtained from the Green Mountains on the south-castern side of their prolongation into Canada, where the sands contain pieces varying from the most minute grains to the weight of several ounces. Among the other products of that country are white carbonate of magnesia, lithographic stones and gypsum, together with a veriety of others of various shades of color.

gether with a variety of center of variety color.

In the part of the building devoted to the products of the United States, will be observed large specimens of native copper, together with ironstone, coal, and other substances illustrative of the geological resources of that country. At the cast end of the nave is a fine specimen of aine ore, from New Jersey, weighing 16,400 lbs., taken from a short distance below the surface in Sussex county. California furnishes specimens of gold ores, and a bottle of mercury.

California furnishes specimens of gold ores, and a bottle of mercury.

If the respective departments of France and the United States are more conspicuously empty and unfurnished than most others in the Exhibition, we could quite anticipate that it might be alleged that some national jealousy of our ancient and most formidable rivals had discouraged their contributions. If this plea should be urread we desire to resist it at one. The simple

and passed on to the grand saloon, which was then open from the picture gallery, and the assembled company followed her Majesty and her august circle into the ball room.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and Prince Henry of the Netherlands.

The Queen was attended by the Mistress of the Robes; the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Maids of Honor in Waiting; the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Treasurer of the Honsehold, the Vice Chamberlain; Lord Waterpark, Lord in Waiting; Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Groom in Waiting; and Colonel the Hon. C. Grey, Equerry in Waiting.

His Royal Highness the Prince Albert was attended by Lord G. Lennox, Lord in Waiting; Licut.-Colonel Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting; and Lieut-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour, Equerry in Waiting.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia was attended by Major von Bayen and Count Goltz.

Her Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William of Prussia was attended by Colonel Fisher and Lieutenant von Heinz.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands was attended by the Countess A. de Harke, the Countess Kirts of blue and white tulle, trimmed with diamonds. Her Majesty's head dress was formed of a wreath of apple blossoms, ornamented with diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia wore a dress of white tulle over white satin, trimmed with white satin riband and bunches of flowers, and ornamented with diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia wore a dress of white tulle over white satin, trimmed with white satin riband and bunches of flowers, and ornamented with diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore a garland of geraniums as a head dress, and diamond ornaments.

The dresses of the ladies were new for the occasion, and the gentlemen were in full dress, the members of the different orders of knighthood, British and foreign, wearing their respective insignia. The Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of London-derry both wore the order of the Black Eagle of Prussia.

The Lord Chamberlain begins a conductable.

derry both wore the order of the Black Eagle of Prussia.

The Lord Chamberlain having conducted Her Majesty to the ball room, a quadrille was formed, and Her Majesty opened the ball with his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, the vis-à vis being his Royal Highness Prince Albert and her Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands and the Duchess of Argyll joined in the quadrille.

Jullien's orchestra was in attendance and afterwards performed quadrilles and waltres.

Dancing was then commenced in the Throne room, the first dance being a quadrille, "Arialne" (Lord Fritzgerald).

The orchestra consisted of thirty performers of eminence, among whom were Messra. Deloffre, Mellon, Newsham, Hall, Hausman, Pilet, Remusat, Badderly, Steglitz, Bauman, and Winterbottom, and was conducted by Mr. Boose, master of the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

The following quadrilles were performed:—

cacy.

Her Majesty's Body Guard was on duty in the Palace as usual, under the command of Sir Seymour Sadler, the Exon in Waiting. The ficers present were Captain Bellairs, Exon, and Lieutenant-Colo-

The Great Match in England.

[From the York (Rog.) Herald, May 5]

The match between the Flying Dutchman and Voltigeur, which is to take place at York on the 13th of May, is well entitled to the designation that we have placed at the head of this article, when we consider the unrivalled performances of the horses, the difficulty, even of the most knowing, of deciding which has the superiority, the conflicting opinions on the subject, and the interest attached in consequence to the contest which is to decide the question; and this interest is greatly increased from the unbounded confidence entertained by the public that in the hands of the respected owners of the horses, the trial will be decided really on the merits. the unbounded confidence entertained by the pub-lic that in the hands of the respected owners of the horses, the trial will be decided really on the merits. Considering that the owners are connected with the northern part of the kingdom, and their training